FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY. FOR MAYOR:

MORRIS FRANKLIN. Meeting at National Hall.-The Den eratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New Yo are requested to attend a Mass Meeting to be held at N TIONAL HALL, Canal street, on TUESDAY EVENING.

March 19th, at half past 7 o'clock, to receive the report of : County Convention appointed to select a candidate for May-By order of the Democratic Whig Convention. ELLIS POTTER, Chairman

NATHL G. BRADFORD, Secretaries.
Cyrus Chenery,
Courier and Enquirer, American, Commercial, and Expre will please copy. At a meeting of the JOINT EXECUTIVE COM

MITTEE held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday, Marc 5th, 1814, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That the FINANCE COMMITTEE consist of seven members to be selected by each of the Executive Committees, according to the rules of each General Committee. At a meeting of the said Committee held at the Broadw House, March 8, 1844, the following Preamble and Resolutio were adopted upanimously:

Whereas—
RICHARD H. ATWELL, DENNING DUER,
DAVID GRAHAM, ALEX LAWRENCE,
JOHN RIDLEY, EDGAR KETCHUM,
and JAMES R. WOOD,

and JAMES R. WOOD,
have been reported by the Chairman of the Young Men's Executive Committee as members of the Finance Committee of
the Joint Executive Committee, and, Whereas no names of
persons have been reported as members of such Finance Committee on the part of the Senior Executive Committee—
Therefore Resolved, That no person except those named as
aforesaid are authorized to collect moneys in behalf of this
Joint Executive Committee and of the Whig Party in the city
of New York.

of New-York.
Resolved, That warrants, signed by the Chairman and Sec. retary of the Joint Executive Committee, he furnished to il aforesaid members of the Finance Committee, and that the

resolutions be published.

By order of the Joint Executive Committee.

By order of the Joint Executive Committee.

GEO. ROWLAND, Sec's protein.

mt4 2w

The Present Tariff and the Loco-Foco Substitute.

Better take what we offer you,' is the insult ing admonition of the Free Traders to the Home Industry of the Country; 'if you don't you will fare worse.' Such is in effect the threat of the Evening Post, Journal of Commerce, &c. Who stance brand as 'monopolists' nine-tenths of the Producing Classes in the Country? The Tailor, Shoemaker, Hatter, as well as Farmer and Artisan, are all protected by the present Tariff; how do you propose to punish them in case you ever have the power? But we are not yet vanquished, Messicurs! and till we are it is idle in you to proffer terms of surrender! Wait till we ask

The idea that the Vandal Tariff bill is any sort of compromise between Protection and Free Trade is simply ridiculous. A purely and wisely adjusted Revenue Tariff, with no idea of Protection, would afford more rea! Protection than this bill does. The levying of Twenty Dollars a ton on Rolled Iron, and of thirty per cent. on all Manufactures of the same, is a clear discrimination against our Home Industry. The Agents of British Manufacturers can inundate our Country with their wares under this Tariff, paying less duty thereon than our Artisans would pay on the raw material. Yet this is called . Incidenforeign rivals! The cheat is transparent.

Now compare this Loco-Foco legislation against Home Industry with the Whig provisions on the same point in the present Tariff. After providing effective protection to our laborers by variety of Manufacture of Iron, the clause is wound up as follows:

"Provided, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same duties as if wheliy manufactured: And Provided also, That no articles manufactured from seed, shret, rod, hoop, or other kinds of Iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargeable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty, either by weight or value, and a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on the cost of the article added thereto."

The clause of the present Tariff of which we have quoted the conclusion, has set thousands of wheels in motion, securing employment and fair neers, besides laborers. wages to many thousands of American workmen who but for it would have remained idle or inadequately employed. It has been whittled away, as much as possible, by Treasury construction, this will probably delay the map. and now the whole clause with the provisos above quoted are to be expressly repealed by the Van Buren bill. But it is not yet a law by considerable, and its advocates may as well go on with their operations, and not waste their breath in calling on the friends of Home Industry to surrender. If they want our arms, let them come and take them!

Nominations. From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13, 1811. Mr. WALWORTH'S name for the Supreme Court, and that of John Y. Mason for Secretary of the Navy, have just gone into the Senate. Walworth I think will not be confirmed. Mason will accept and be confirmed.

Calhoun has accepted—this I know.

JUNIUS, Jr.

Tyler Meetings in Washington.

From an Occasional Correspondent. Washington, March 13, 1844, You see a great deal about great Tyler meetings here published in your papers at a distance, and of resolutions passed and so on. I assure you that we see nothing of them here; and the only meetings relative to the means to be taken to nominate Mr. Tyler at the Baltimore Convention next May are held in the highly respectable little parlor occupied by John Jones of the Madisonian. The evening's entertainments are generally got up on the most liberal scale; all classes and countries being admitted-English, Irish, Scotch, Canadians, &c .- all honorable men, as Antony said; and what is more they ask no odds -they scorn the idea of a July Conventionand they are going right into the Baltimore Contion to put down the nomination of Van Buren, and substitute that of John Tyler; to all which I

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- Our returns are meagre enough-but as we have no right to expect any news but bad, the least we have of it perhaps the better We have the following

say " Amen " with all my heart.

Detter. We have the following.
Colby, (W. Steele, (L. F.) Scat,
Allenstown 85 8
Dunbarton 42116 22
Hopkinton 83239110
Pembroke 97 87 26
Litchfield 46 58 4
Portsmouth508183232
Allenstown has chosen a Loco Representative;

Pembroke and Chichester Whig.

A slip from the office of the Portsmouth Journal says the Whig ticket prevailed by a decided majority over all other tickets. The vote for Governor was as follows: Colby, (Whig) 508: White, (Con.) 193; (Steele, (Rad.) 184; Hoit, (Lib.) 39: giving the Whig candidate a clear majority of 182 votes. 'The whole Whig ticket for Representatives was elected by about the same majority. Weil done Portsmouth!

In Concord there was a great strife for Modering adjourned.

Committee of Inquiry into the Princete: Affair-Northeastern Boundary, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.
Washington, Wednesday, March 13 The report of the Committee of Inquiry in the cause of the late explosion of the "Pear maker" is looked upon as a very singular doc ment here, inasmuch as it does not cast the sligest blame upon any one, and does not say wheththe gun was made of good or bad materials, and does not even pretend to assign the slightest cau for the late accident. One thing you may rel upon as certain, and that is that the gun was properly loaded; I have seen three of the gunners who assisted in loading the gun on that occasion one of them after the gun was loaded and the ball was rammed home, expressed his belief that the ball was not rammed home; the other two declared that it was; and in order to satisfy him self he took the rammer and measured the dis tance of the ball from the muzzle, and found that it was rammed well home. The powder was a comparatively small charge; and the only cause of the explosion was the bad quality of the gun This ought immediately to be analyzed and fully inquired into, and the facts spread before the public The people of this country will not be satisfied on this occasion with the ordinary remark in relation to an emnibus running over a child of "no blame whatever to be attached to the driver." The keport says the gun was fully proved; but the in quiry "when was she proved?" and "where was she proved?" "By whom?" Was it on the

Again it is your to duty to ask for the fact relative to the forging and welding of the great wrought iron shaft for the Kamschatka steamer it was found on turning that shaft that the sha vings from the inner part of it were inferior in quality to the outer shavings, owing to the mass having been kept at a welding heat for several days. I have also the testimony of Dr. Chilton on this point that the inner portions of large masses of iron when kept at a welding heat for a ong time become deteriorated. I should like to see a commission for fall investigation into the quality of this gun, formed of such men as Dr are you, Sirs, that so threaten us ?- who in sub. | Chilton, Professor Mapes, Paul Hodge, and one or two others. The pieces of the gun could easily be sent to New York.

anchor-hoy up the North River, whilst the ice was

running strong there.

I am glad you published Hogg & Delamater's letter, because it refutes the silly and preposterous stories published in the Journal of Commerce, Republic, &c. that part of the gun was cast iron, and part wrought, one part welded on to the other, or screwed into it. They might as well talk of welding stone and iron together.

In my next I shall have something to say about the horrid waste of time and money by the majority in the present House of Representatives, and show to their constituents and to the whole country what hollow-hearted pretenders the bulk of the Loco-Focos in the present House of Rep-

Mr. Albert Smith, the Commissioner for fixing the North Bast Boundary is here, and has presented his report to Congress, though it is not printed yet. I learn from it that the whole extent of the line to be run under the Treaty from the source of the St. Croix around the State of Maine, along the Northern line of Vermont, New-Hampshire and New-York, is 950 miles in extent. The Commissiener has surveyed the whole line as laid down by the Treaty. They have to clear out a track, 30 feet wide, making a vista through the tal Protection,' and we are told that it gives our forest, to survey all the islands in the St. John's workmen thirty per cent. advantage over their | River, to sound the channel of that River, to ap- | more annoyance to the said "military intruder" portion the several islands to the two nations, and to make maps of the whole line. Cast-iron monuments, 6 feet long, half in and half out of the ground, with appropriate inscriptions, are to be placed along the whole line a mile apart, and as much oftener as a stream crosses the line. The cogent specific duties on almost every possible line has been completed in this manner from the River St. Croix to Lake Pohenagamook, a distance of over 200 miles, at an expense of \$23,-000; and it will require \$75,000 more to complete it. The Commissioner and his party have worked this last summer five months on the line ; his party consisted of 1 principal Commissioner, 5 Topographical Engineers (officers, U.S.A.) 3 Civil Engineers and 100 men. The British had 1 Commissioner, (Col. Estcourt,) 3 officers of the Royal Engineers, 2 Civil Engineers, a company of Sappers and Miners acting as Assistant Engi-

> The work at present is suspended for want of an appropriation.

The British have sent their observations home to be reviewed by the Astronomer Royal; and

Mr. Smith deserves great credit for his exer-

tions; the former Commissioners were three years on the line, and expended over \$60,000 a The weather is as fine as a May month in New

York. The crocusses, those golden promisers of April's wealth, have already appeared on the grounds of the Capitol.

Nearly all talk and thought about the late accident have passed away from society here .-Junius, Jr.

PHRENO-MNEMOTECHNY .- We call the attention of the Boston papers to the following letter from Prof. Gouraud. It appears to us important that any person wishing to obtain this system, should get it from the fountain head; and if, as the Professor states, Mr. Hardinge attended but a portion of his course, he cannot have a knowledge of it sufficient to communicate it to others. The Boston papers will do their readers a service by re-printing the letter of Prof. Gourand, and if there be any charge the bills may be sent to this office :

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1844. MESSES. EDITORS:-- I perceive by the Boston papers that a person named Hardinge is lecturing that city on the science of Mnemonics, and, much to my surprise, I discover from the Editorial remarks in some of the papers, that he professes to teach my system. I wish to inform the people of Boston, through your journal, that this person is totally incapable of teaching my system. I deem it but justice to the system and to myself to make this public statement of the fact. The individual referred to attended but two or three of my lectures. and then applied to me for documents certifying his capacity for teaching. As he did not comply with my requisitions, the furnishing of proof of CAPABILITY and CHARACTER, I refused to give, him the proper credentials, and I am not, therefore, astonished to find him now attempting to explain and illustrate a science of which he has but the most superficial knowledge.

The people of Boston, I know, are too intelligent to be duped by ignorant pretension, and it needs but this caution to put them on their guard in this case. I shall be in Boston in about ten days, and I then hope to satisfy the Bostonians of the value of my

discoveries in the science of Memory.

Yours. PROF. FR'S. FAUVEL-GOURAUD.
P. S. It is proper to state, also, that my system annot be taught without the use of my printed principles, which are distributed among the audience, for every page of which I have taken out a F. F. G.

IF A TURN Out of Journeymen Cabinet Makers and other Mechanics, some hundreds in number, marched through the streets yesterday with music and banners, but in perfect order .-They ask \$1 25 per day.

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS .- The degree of M. D was yesterday conferred upon ninety-three of the medical students connected with the University of the City of New-York, after which a parting address in behalf of the Faculty was delivered by Dr. Revere, in the course of which he repelled the charge of Skepticism so often brought against the profession.

THE FIRST SHAD .-- Commodore Stillwell ator and we learn that a choice was not effected | caught the first shad on Wednesday evening, at up to nine o'clock in the evening, when the mcct- the Narrows, and shad have also been taken in the Delaware, a week earlier than usual.

Further by the Siddons.

We vesterday received our regular packages from London, and also a file of The Times to the 10th, from a friend in this City. The most ex citing intelligence which they contain is that relation to the sudden and altogether unexpected outbreak in Spain, briefly alluded to in our s nopsis already published, and inserted on our firs page. The first outbreak, it seems, occurred a Alicante. The provincial regiment stationed a that place joined in the insurrection, and the general cries were-"Long live the Constitu tional Queen!" "Down with the Ministers ! The military authorities were completely taken by surprise; the General Commandant, and the Political Chief were arrested by the Custom-hous Carbiniers, and a Junta formed. On the intelligence reaching Madrid, a Council of Ministers was immediately summoned, the troops were all placed under arms, and orders issued for the arrest of all the leaders of the Progresista party, including, among others, Cortina, Lopez, Madoz Garredo, Gernica, Ors, and Benedicto. These arrests have taken place, it is said, in consequence of proofs of a conspiracy being discovered from intercepted letters. The Madrid Gazette was published at a late hour on the 1st, and from the decrees and proclamations published in it, the Government evidently anticipate a general rising in the east of Spain. The Provinces of Alicante, Murcia, Albacete, Valencia, Almeria, and Castellon de la Plana, are ordered to be forthwith declared under martial-law. The war steamer Isabella 11., brig Nervion, and a schooner of war, are ordered to proceed immediately to blockade Alicante; and the most severe measures are contemplated with respect to the insurgents, as may be seen from the following atrocious decree issued by the Government, dated Madrid, Feb. 1, 1844.

"1. All the chiefs, officers and sergeants who belong to the rmy, provincial multia, national multia, carabiniers, or new y, who have taken part in the rebeilion of Alicante, shall be ot, wherever they can be met with, upon the sole identific shot, wherever they can be met with, upon the sole members tion of their persons.

"2 If, after the insurgent troops of all arms have been in-vited to place themselves again under the loyal standard with-in a short space of time, which remains at the discretion of your excellency to fix, they do not present themselves, they shall be decimated whenever they can be come at, according

the regulations.
"3. All the inhabitants who have taken part in the revolt at licante, as leaders of the rebellion, shall be shot.

"4. The captains general and commanders remain strictly sponsible for the execution of the preceding dispositions."

The postscript of the Paris letter in the Times of the 10th, states that the French Government had received the following

"On the 30th Alicante was still in the power of the insurgents. The Captain-General of Valencia, Roncali, is marching to Alicante with troops. An expeditionary brigade, under the command of Gen. Concha, has also left Madrid.

"Attempts at insurrection tosk place on the 20th at Alcoz, Elche, Cocentoyna, and Muro, which were promptly suppressed by the troops and the inhibitants, who captured and killed several of the insurgents." Telegraphic Despatch:

The Madrid correspondent of the Times, under date of Feb. 2, says:

The insurrection in Alicante and the arrests in Madrid still excite a painful degree of interest. Considerable mystery is thrown over the proceedings, and even the Ministerial papers contradict each other as to the names and numbers of the pris contradict each other as to the names and numbers of the pris-oners, so that at this moment it is not known for certain if Don Miguel Orsay Garcia is in prison or has escaped. It is admitted that neither Augustin Arguelles nor General Serra no has been arrested, and the Government journals declare that there was no idea of seizing on Joaquim Maria Lopes although his house was one of the first searched on the event-ful night before last, when he fortunately happened to be really not at home, and still very prudently remains absent, despite the complimentary assurance of confidence and respect on the part of the powers that be.

Gen. Narvaez had ingratiated himself very much with the young Queen, and had gotten himself appointed Gentleman in Waiting. The Grandees had formed a determination to "put down the upstart," which will probably cause than the fact of his having ventured to destroy the Constitution. This determination was urged into unexpected activity this morning by the spread of a singular and quite unaccountable piece of intelligence, which has, however, obtained perfect credence, "that General Narvaez was engaged in an audience with Her Majesty until half-past 3 o'clock this morning." The Grandees united on the moment, and a serious consultation on the subject, which bodes no good to the new Gentilhombre de Camera con ejerciero," as the envied and dangerous familiar is styled in the etiquette of the Royal Palace.

The Times is quite furious and melancholy at the state of public opinion regarding the State Trials. Its Dublin correspondent says:

With respect to the speech of the chief traverser, [O'Con

With respect to the speech of the chief traverser, [O Connell,] there is but one opinion current among men of all parties, save, perhaps, the personal hangers on of the honorable and learned gentleman, and who, of course, could not be expected to join in the general expression of condemnation. Flat, wearisome and stale, it was listened to throughout, if not with impatience, certainly with unequivocal symptoms of listlessness by a disappointed anditory.

As to the all-engrossing point—the verdict—it would, even at this stage of the proceedings, be manifestly indecorous to hazard a speculative opinion, notwithstanding the triumphant boast of the Repealers—which may or may not be the case—that no jury could be found hardy enough to convict for "conspiracy," although it is admitted that sufficient has been proved to warrant a finding of "goilty of sedition." As the indictment is framed, however, the jury are precluded from taking the latter course, the question at issue being simply whether the traversers are guilty or not guilty of "conspiracy."

The impression still prevails here, an impression, however which we believe to be erroneous, that should there be a ve-dict for the Grown, or in the event of the jury disagreeing. matters but little with respect to the ultimate course the Gov-ernment means to adopt for the suppression of the agitation; and that under any circumstances the Minister will, so soon as the trials shall terminate, call on Parliament for increased powers to restore tranquility in Ireland.

The Sun, on the other hand, states that "conviction or acquittal, or no verdict at all, fortunately signifies not one single iota, for the publie has decided upon the case long ago, and no finding of the jury will alter the decision of the country. But the opinion to be entertained of Irish juries, of their subserviency to official purposes, or freedom from party bias, will be greatly influenced by the result of this trial. And if the Solicitor-General succeeds in averting a verdict of direct acquittal, or in compassing the finding of no verdict at all, he will do great things for his employers."

The Sun-itself decidedly though decently opposed to Irish Repeal-goes on :

Did any Government, in times past-did any Administr bit any Government, in times past—did any Administra-tion upon record, ever put itself ito the position that the pre-sent Government has assumed on this occasion? Legal pre-paration unequaled, in more senses than one—unequaled in ex-tent, sucqualed in absurdity; trickery and artifice unknown in legal annais; employed in the suppression of jury lists, and in the fraudulent packing of a jury; intolerance and bigotry, in making a religious test the ground for exclusion from the anel chosen out of the mutilated list. And yet after all this reparation, this intolerance, all that the Government has een able to do, is to put themselves on their trial, and to lace their own conduct, their own misdoings, for adjudicaon, whilst those of whom they sought to make criminals, a imparatively free from all care as to what the final ending (So will it always be, when Governments suffer themselves

so will it always be, when Governments safter themselves to be dragged from the beaten road of justice into the torthous paths which petty malignity and private malice prefer to tread. To gratify the dogged pertinacity of a Wellington, the demo-niae hatred of a Stanley, and the pally pettifogging acerbity of a Graham, the Government of Sir R. Peel has been led into this maze of persecution, and has periled its very existence upon the putting down of O'Comell. The cause of Repea has been advanced more by the proceedings of the Governmen than by any thing that years of agitation could have of

The imprisonment and barbarous treatment of the Ameers of Scinde gave rise to a long debate in Parliament on the 9th, but the Lords refused by a decided vote to take any steps towards amelioration. Lord Ashley made an elequent and impressive appeal in behalf of these poor men, closing as follows:

"The generesity of mighty power was safe, and cheap, and honorable. Many men have been led to believe that the reward of a Christian empire in the East would be universal dominion. Whether by such means as these Great Britain would accomplish the empire of the East, would remain to be seen. He did not think we had made a very anspicious beginning. Let them, however, nor lose what they had obtained, by injustice. Let them wipe out the awful imputation cast on them by the Ameer Moobaruck Khan. 'You tyrants—you Christians!'

'Hen pietas! hen prisca fides!'

'Now, we perceive there is no hope or justice for us, until

'New, we perceive there is no hope or justice for us, until God Almighty shall sit in the last great judgment" The date of the death of the Duke of Saxe Coourg (not stated in previous advices) was the 28th of January.

The King of Sweden (who had been struck with apoplexy on the 26th Jan.) was more calm, give us a free navigation in a few days. though no hopes remained of his recovery.

"General Tom Thumb" arrived out in the Yorkshire, safe and sound, and as large as life. this spring from Detroit. Last year the first ar-He is conspicuously noticed in the Liverpool pa- rival was on the 19th of April.

pers, and is evidently the lion, and the very latest foreign importation.

The Attorney General, Mr. Smith, still continued to be the object of ridicule and denunci tion, by his violation of the laws in wishing fight a duel with Mr. Fitz Gibbon, having sent polite invitations to this purpose, with his ver wig on. The Times, however, bolsters him quite pathetically, and states that it was all th result of a conspiracy to get Mr. Smith mad and make him cut up some outrageous "shindy which would bring odium upon himself and the prosecution. Attorney Generals should have

Parliament has done very little, as yet, in home legislation. Sir James Graham had obtained eave to introduce a bill, in the Commons, " for amending the present law respecting labor in factories. He meant now to propose, that in certain manufactures, young persons, aged between 8 and 13, should not be employed more than six hours in one day, and not both in the morning and evening of the same day; that those between 13 and 18 should not be employed more than 12 hours in one day; and that the same limitation should be applied to women above that age. He would propose restrictions also on the making up of lost time, and some further relaxations and remedies, such as holydays and compensations for injuries received by machinery."

all manufactures? The evil, however, was not to be extended that all manufactures? The evil, however, was not be cured thus. The cause of overwork was the people's eareru-ss for employment; and the true relief would be to repeal the laws by which the people's employment was narrowed. He regretted that the Government proposed no measure of general education in co nection with the regulation of factories.

During the debates on the order of the day (for going into Committee of Supply,) on the 6th,

Mr. Hume complained that Sir R. Feel hed said nothing about the general destitution of the poor, which was the great question for this House to consider. He would adout that the suggestion made out of doors for stopping the supplies was an ignorant one. But he agreed with the mover and with the petitions that the House did not represent the people. The franchise had been so narrowed that the Reform Bill had proved an utter failure; and this, perhaps, more by the corruption of the constituents than the fault of the House, who, in his opinion, were better than the electors. The general destitution had been mainly produced by monopoly and classification. The whole number of electors was under 760,000, and they alone were freemen in any real sense; all the rest of the people were slaves. He gave an analysis of the gomposition of the House, showing that 347 members—a majority of the whole—were returned by only 180,000 men, out of a population of 24 millions. Charities were now extensively set on foot to relieve destitution, but that was not the right course the people wanted labor, not charity. The rich, after impoverishing the people by their monopolies, offered minerable amends in their charities. He recommended that a committee should be appointed for every one of these grevances; and if there were forty committees sitting at once, he should see no harm in it. going into Committee of Supply,) on the 6th.

The Whigs of Hartford held a tremendous meeting on Tuesday night, at which eloquent addresses were delivered by S. G. Goodrich, Esq. of Boston, Messrs. Kennedy and Squier, &c. and

faithfully in April. We see our friends in Philadelphia are wide awake with regard to the election of Judges and Inspectors for the General and Presidential Elections which come off to-day.

spirited resolutions adopted. The Whigs of Hart-

ford will most assuredly do their duty well and

The 'regret' of the English Editor, expressed below, will, we are sorry to say, find some sympathy on this side, amongst certain classes affecting a great horror of 'British in-

"The subject of the Tariff had been again discussed in the American Congress, without any result. There seems to be a growing impression that nothing will be done relative to the Tariff until the new President is elected; and as Mr. Van Burren is understood to be favorable to a low Tariff, we see with [Liverpool Chronicle, Feb. 10.

ROXBURY, MASS .- This town elected officers on Monday last, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, Moderator. Joseph W. Tucker, William Whiting, John Fowle, Judson Chapin, (Whig,) and Joshua Seaver, (Loco,) Selectmen. Dr. Nathl. S. Prentiss, Town Clerk. Isaac Davis, Town Treasurer. Both Whigs-no opposition.

Davidson county, Tenn. has elected a Whig Sheriff and Circuit Court Clerk, and a Lo- a bill to grant to the great Western Railway Comco Trustee and Register.

THE WATER CURE .- Dr. Shew will this evening at the Society Library deliver a Second Lecture on the Water Cure, commonly termed 'Hydropathy, a subject which is deservedly attracting a wider and deeper attention. Dr. Shew has devoted much attention to it, and is an enthusiastic apostle of the system of curing by Cold Water, in its various applications, all diseases that can be cured at all. We are sure a few hours devoted to this subject will not be

FOR ALBANY .- The Westchester, Capt. Mullen, leaves foot of Cedar-st. at 5 o'clock to-day for.Al bany, as far as the ice will permit. The West- now in force, and that he was the rightful Govchester has been thoroughly refitted, and is in ex- ernor of R. I., &c. cellent order. Capt. Mullen is a first rate officer.

See the card of Wm. A. Nugent, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Worker.

New York Legislature. ALBANY, March 12.

In the SENATE, the bill to reduce the capital and Company, was read a third time and passed; Aves 25; Noes 3.

In the House, Mr. Dickinson, from the Canal for the use of the enlarged Canal at Rome-submitted a report in writing concluding with recommending the passage of the following resolution. Resolved, (if the Senate concur) that the Canal Commissioner baving charge of that portion of the Eric Canal which passes through the town of Rome, be and he is hereby authorized and required to cause the new line of enlarged cenal which has been constructed through the village of Rome, to be used for the purposes of navigation. But nothing in this resolution contained, nor the use of such sew canal for the purposes aforesaid, shall impose on the State any pecuniary liability on account of the construction of such new canal.

The resolution was adopted, with an amendance of the construction of such new canal.

ment authorizing instead of requiring the commissioners to put the new canal into use.

The bill to amend the exemption law came to The bill passed, passed, ayes 85, noes 12.

Mr. Hubbell laid on the table a joint resolu- 115-Nays 63. tion fixing on the 10th of April for the adjournment of the Legislature. Mr. Mann gave notice of a bill relative to Com-

mon Schools in the city of New-York. ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13 Canal through Rome were debated and laid on

In the House, the resolutions of Mr. Youngs Sabbath were laid on the table. The State Prisons bill was farther debated, and adjourned without a final question. The bill is now taken out of the Committee of the whole, and is in the of the Committee. We believe, with the exception of Mr. Bosworth's amendment regulating the appointment of the officers of the Prison, &c. the bill has undergone no material amendment except a reduction of the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$30,000.

We learn from a Sandwich Island paper that Messrs. Lee & Frost, belonging to the Methodist mission family at Oregon, with their families, left Honolulu November 27th, in the bark Behring, Snow, bound to Boston.

THE RIVER .- The ice broke up yesterday afternoon near Columbia street bridge and ran down about fifty rods. A warm rain storm from the South, which is now falling, will probably [Albany Adv. yesterday.

The Cleveland Herald mentions the arriv-

al there, on the 6th instant, of the first steamboat

By This Morning's Mail.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS .- It is stated in the North American of yesterday morning, on the authority of a gentleman who assures the editors of the accuracy of his information, that Mr. Tyler has signed a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Should this be true, the monstrous act requires still to be endorsed by two-thirds of the Senate, before it becomes possessed of vitality and the power to do mischief.

Mr. Benton is still very low, with a severe nervous attack, and it is probable that he will not be able to resume his seat in the Senate in less than

New Jersey .- The Legislature of this State, after completing its outrageous gerrymander by passing the bill to annex a part of Cumberland County to Cape May, a part of Mercer (the township of Hopewell) to Hunterdon, and adding the town of Tewkesbury to Somerset Co., ad-Journed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In relation to these proceedings the correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says:

The secret is, that Hopewell has a large Whig majority which is feared, while in Mercer, but is harmless tu democratic Hunterdon, where it will be swallowed up, and s Tewkesbury has 120 'democratic' majority, which is Use Less in Hunterdon, (where the party his majority enough without it.) but which may help to democratize Somerset!—Was there ever a greater surrace? These crooked attempts to "straiten lines" have so deranged old boundaries that some of the members are at a loss to know within what local jurisdiction they may be placed. Hence one of them made a call to-day for some official certificates of their places of abode. to-day for some official certificates of their places of abode.

Let it be remembered that this wholesale gerrymandering has been perpetrated against the earnest remonstrances of a large majority of the people interested—there being near 1000 remonstrants to 150 petitioners! It has been forced through in violation of all order, the rules which secure opportunity for debate having been arbitrarily suspended for the purpose, and the constant, earnest appeals of the Representatives of the mutilated counties for some explanation, some reason or argument, were treated with suppid, siene contempt. Exery overture has been contemptuously rejected—even the most lib-ral proposition to submit the subject to the people. The outrage is unparalleled.

The late Treasurer has promptly furnished the State with am-The late Treasurer has promptly furnished the State with am-

The late Freisurer has promptly furnished the State With ample security, by good bond and mortgage, for the sum of \$5.370 is, the whole amount of the alleged defalcation in his accounts, and the House passed a resolution accepting it, and instructing the Counsel of the State to discontinue proceed-David Naar was appointed Mayor of Elizabeth.

Island of Cuba. A letter from Havana, of the 25th ult. published in the New Orleans Bee, A ship arrived on the coast last week with upwards of one thousand negroes, and it is said that \$13,000 was paid to the Captain General so as to allow the landing of them.

Hon. Judge LEGRAND, recently appointed Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, took his seat yesterday in Baltimore County Court. [Balt. American.

The Citizens' Bank of Baltimore, now windng up, has declared a dividend of five dollars on each share of its capital stock. Down.-The stock of the State of Maryland, since the adjournment of the Legislature without providing for the completing of their Canal, has de-

There was a large meeting of the "Native Americans" in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. NAVAL .- The order for the Delaware to pro-

lined from 32 to 64, and is still falling.

ceed to Boston has been countermanded. The D. came up to Norfolk on Sunday. The U. S. Brig Lawrence, Com'r. Gardiner, has arrived in Hampton Roads, 5 days from Sa-

The U.S. Steamer Harney, with a detachment of U.S. Seamen, arrived at Norfolk on Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Repeal of the Distribution Law—Sub-Treasury, &c.
Washington, Wednesday, March 13th, 1844.
In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. PARMENTER, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the number of officers in the Navy, and to regulate the complements of the crews of vessels and for other purposes; of which and the accompaning report, 2,500 extra copies were ordered printed.

Mr. McClernand of Ill. on leave, introduced pany a right to way ever the public lands and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on

public roads. Mr. SAUNDERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, with an amendment providing that the arrangement be not entered into without the consent of the principal and co-

Mr. KENNEDY of Ia., continued the debate dulost to any one. Admission 121 cents, barely to ring the morning hours on the R. Island memorial, going the whole length of the Jacobinical doctrines of Dorr and his followers, entering into a labored justification of the rebellion, claiming that Dorr's Constitution was the legitimate one

Mr. Dromgoole, on leave, made a report from the Committee of Ways and Means of a bill, which proved to be for the repeal of the distribution law, (a provision of which, it is remembered, renders it inoperative, with a tariff above 20 per cent.) and for immediate engrossment of which, without the usual and almost invariable renew the charter of the Oriskany Manufacturing | course of reference to the Committee of the Whole on the Union, to the great surprise of the House he called.

Mr. VINTON, presuming that a bill of this im-Committee, to which were referred the petitions portance was not to be acted upon without deliberation, moved the reference above indicated .-Messrs. PAYNE and DROMGOOLE opposed the reference and assigned reasons for its immediate passage. Messrs. Barnard and Hardin forcibly set forth the startling character of the proposition to press into a law without a word of debate a bill of this character by the brute force of overwhelming party majority, and warned the dominant party against the abandonment of even the usual parliamentary forms of proceeding in their haste to register the edicts of party. The previous question moved by Mr. Bower of Mo., withdrawn to admit a few remarks by Mr. McClerits third reading, and the question was on its final NAND, was renewed and seconded-Yeas 76-Nays 68; the main question ordered-Yeas 105 -Nays 70; and the bill ordered engrossed-Yeas

Mr. STEWART of Pa. was successful in obtaining the floor upon the passage of the bill and made a good use of his hour in opposing this bill and arguing effectually for the policy of distribution and against the proposed change in the Tariff .-In the SENATE the resolutions relating to the He referred to the evidently successful operation of the present law estimating upon the basis of the reccipts at N. Y. of over two millions of revenue per month for the last two months and upon against opening the Canals and Railroads on the the supposition of an equal receipt to this one City at all the others in the U. S. taken together a revenue of near \$50,000,000 per annum. And yet when this Whig, this American Tariff was so triumphant in refuting the sanguine predictions House on the question of agreeing to the report of the defeat of the interests of the Treasury and of all classes and trades under it-when we were likely to have a surplus revenue in the Treasury, it was proposed to bring forward a bill to increase the revenue, as it was alleged, and that by reducing the Tariff! He referred to various reductions of rates upon certain articles proposed by Mr. McKay's tariff; exhibited by what means the interests of the American manufacturer, farmer and artisan would be sacrificed in order to go to the support of the British tradesmen; and openbill would pass Congress or even the People be satisfied with the repeal of the present law \$500 satisfied with the repeal of the present law, &c. N. B.-Be cautious and observe, wherever you put Mr. HENLY, after some animated remarks, said Napoleon soles, that the indented stamp

moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the bill passed, Yeas 113, Nays 61. The reconsideration was moved (without a design to carry) and rejected.

The Kentucky Minstrees, with a large company other talented performers, are playing nightly to contain fashionable and delighted audiences. Look out for some fashionable and delighted audiences. carry) and rejected.

citement-a motion of Mr. BARNARD having ture advertisements.

failed, by Yeas 62, Nays 100, to lay it on the table-was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Union.

The House adjourned. In Senate, during the morning hour, the usual unimportant matters were disposed of.

Mr. PORTER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back without amendment the bill to construct a canal round the Falls of St. Mary at the opening of Lake Superior.

The bill to grant a quantity of land to improve the navigation of Fox and Wiskonsan Rivers was debated and further postponed. After a brief Executive Session, the SENATE

adjourned.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March II. THE CREW OF THE GRAMPUS .- The sum of velve handred and ninety six dollars has been collected ans city for the relief the widows and orohans of these who crished on board the U. States schooner Grampus. THE ELECTION OF TO-MORROW.-The contest

to morrow, for Ward officers, will be warm throughout the toy and county. The Whigs are active, determined to ase I honorable means that will ensure success; and I trast on the toy and the second of the monorance and the city, but is the city, but is be adjoined districts. The Native American party has been adjoined to many Wards, and are using every exerting THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The axe has again been

called into requisition in the Philadelphia Custom House. Fwo of the Inspectors—who dared profess their political preference forfillency Clay—have been dismissed, and their places, it is presumed, filled by some plant tools of John Tyler. The manes of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the ex-Inspectors are Crawford Foster and Mr. Handames of the English Research and Mr. Handames of the Inspector and

VIOLENT ASSAULT. - Recorder Vaux, yesterday of the rucon, committed a colored man named Charles Newton, or a violent assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon a colored girl named Clymer, some time since. The life of woman was considered in great danger for next two months. SHAMEFUL -Christopher Lilly, the notorious rize lighter, appears upon the stage of the National Theatre

STOCK MARKET .- A very small business was STOCK MARKET.—IX Very small business was done to-day in stocks, and prices generally tended downward. The only transaction in State 5s, was a sale at the First Board of \$2 000 at 60. State 6s are down to 711. Pennsylvania Bark fell off 1; United States Bank i, selling at 4f. Grand Bark notes sold at a discount of only 32 per cent. At the Scood Board but two sides occurred, viz: \$1,000 State 8, 1816, 47%; 2 shares Pennsylvania Bank, b. 5, flat, w. notice, at 2474 SALE OF TEAS-THIS DAY-Terms, 6 mos.

86 h H chests Young Hyson at 161 a 46 cents; 7 chesta do do. 22 cents; 37,12-15 boxes do do, 681 cents; 50 13-15 do do 40 cents 11 half chest Gunpowder, 29 a 35 cents; 5 half do Imperial, 3 cents; 10 half do Powchorg, 31 cents; 25 half do Souchog 31 a 46 cents; 16 half do Chulan 29 a 332 cents; 12 16-b bors METHODIST CONFERENCE. - The Baltimore An. SLAVE TRADE .- This abominable traffic is still nual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal prosecuted with activity between Africa and the

Church commenced its session in Washington City vesterday. Upwards of two hundred preach. ers and four bishops of that respectable denomination were expected to be in attendance on the interesting occasion. Pondrette-lts Value as a Fertilizer.

The Editor will aid the cause of Agriculture ov publishing the following extract from "The Farmers' Encyclopedia, and Dictionary of Ru. ral Affairs," republished last year by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, and also the accompanying letter. The letter was written by Dr. Emerson of Philadelphia, a gentleman extensively engaged in practical agriculture, and also the same gen. tleman who reëdited the work above referred to as republished, from the English edition, by Ca. rev & Hart-a work of great value, which ough to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. Dr. Emerson is peculiarly qualified, a well from extensive travel in Europe, and a vist to China, where nightsoil was first used as a fer. tilizer, as from his high attainments as a chemis, and especially as applied to Agriculture, and also rom his practical farming operations, to give in pinion in relanion to the value of the various fer. tilizers; therefore, I am desirous to lay his views, in connection with the experience of other well known writers on this subject, before your numerous Agricultural readers.

"On October 25th, 1772," says the well known writer Arthur Young, "I marked divisions each of four square perchet, on a summer fallow, the soil a poor blue pebbly gravel, and manured these compartments as follows: Produce of Wheat perace Simple soil, without manure per acre......

60 cubic yards farm-yard compost..... and I yard of chalk .25 "The effect of night soil," he continues, "was prodigioust just trebled the produce. In all the experiments I have may with this manure I have found this result almost uniform." [Annals of Agriculture, vol. 3, page 79.] "It is evident aso," says the Editor, "from Arthur Young's experiment, which are entirely confirmed by those of the Essex farma and my own, that 'night soil' is an excellent manure for tatoes. The following table contains the results of Arthur Young's trials. The soil on which these experiments we

Young's trials. The soil on which these experiments we made was a poor gravelly loam. Simple soil, without, manure, produced, Potatoes, per 2 50 one-horse cart-loads of hog dung yard compost ...

These experiments are useful as indicating the compa ve value of different kinds of manure, though the quantit used were evidently excessive. From these statements it will be perceived the night soil," or Poudrette, as we call it, has ! been considered one of the best, if not the w best manure in use; and the annexed letter, will many others in my possession from intellige

practical farmers, fully sustain the statements Mr. Young. An early insertion of the foregoing, with annexed letter, will oblige D. K. MINOR Yours, respectfully, New York, March 14, 1844.

Letter from Dr. George Emerson, of Philadelphia, 16 5 Editors of the "Farmers' Cabinet:" POUDRETTE ON CORN. Mr. Editor: I last spring made experiments in Kent

Mr. Eartor: I last spring made experiments in Academic Delaware, on Indian Corn, with Poudrette, manufacture! Mr. Minor. This concentrated manure was applied in usual form that of a coarse powder—dropped in contact sit the seed at the time of planting, and in other cases those the seed at the time of planting. The experiment usual form, that of a coarse powder—dropped in tentact the seed at the time of planting, and in other cases there upon the hill after the corn had come up. The experiment were made in three different fields, ail, however, of very made in namely, a light clay loam, greatly impovershed to gillage, without the assistance of manure in every my stance the corn giew off with a rapidity which made their in the vicinity, even such as had received the help of other manure. The quantity applied was only a gill to each hilly about ien buskels to the acre—and the product was in any case at least double that on the adjacent ground. Where application was made in contact with the seed the composite the best. I have made arrangements for using this value fertilizer quite extensively on corn next spring, and shill try it as a top dressing for wheat, to be applied in Marchistry it as a top dressing for wheat, to be applied in darchistry to those especially who reside at a distance for large towns, and are without other abundant sources of a nure, the pondrette is a most valuable acquisition, as increase. nure, the pondrette is a most valuable acquisition, as is centrated to m allows it to be transported at companies trifling expense. Yours, respectfully, Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1843.

G. EMERSON

P. S. I have several other letters, giving details statements of its use and effects, which I she desire to publish soon, that the farmers may able to judge of whom to purchase when they " sire a good article. They may find it quite safe to purchase of those who show what they have done, rather than of those who are frequent ly telling what they are going to do.

By a reference to the advertisement in your paper of this day, those who desire to purchase may ascertain the place where, and the price if which, it may be obtained without delay.
Yours, truly,
D. K. MINOR,
23 Chambers street, N. F.

IMPORTANT

COUNTRY MERCHANTS. All who visit the city this Spring should not fail to their first business call at 60 Gold street, near Fulton, and amine the Patent Sole Factory, and in the meantime for themselves and their particular friends at homes

HUNT'S "IMPROVED SCREW RIVET SOLE and "HALF SOLES," which are prepared to the various and patterns, and warranted a saving to the wearer of than fifty per cent. over the common article, and at the manship in fine boots, &c. for which the whole soles at ticularly designed-whilst the half soles, for summer are made to be sewed on in the usual manner in repairing

The Hutchinson Family most respectfully give

Committee a bill to establish the "Independent" to the public that they will give their Fourth and last to Committee a bill to establish the "Independent" Treasury; which, after much confusion and excitement—a motion of Mr. Rangers having to the public that they will give their Fourth and Entertainment for the season at the Tabernacle, Entertainment for the season at the Entertainment for the seaso